

## NEW SPECIES OF ANCYLIDÆ.

BY BRYANT WALKER.

ANCYLUS (FERRISSIA) HENDERSONI n. sp. Pl. ix, figs. 8-10.

Shell small, thin, delicate, oval, slightly wider anteriorly, right side nearly straight, left side regularly curved; obtusely elevated; light horn-colored, apex very obtuse, depressed, not projecting above the normal outline of the shell, and only slightly deflected toward the right; apical pit in the centre and looking upwards; apical striæ strong and regular, originating from the circumference of the apical pit and projecting down towards the whole upper surface of the shell, becoming lighter and more irregular below, comparatively few reaching the edge of the shell; lines of growth irregular, but rather strong, giving a reticulated appearance to the surface where they cross the radial striæ; anterior slope, especially above, very convex, the highest point of the shell being in front of the apex; posterior slope slightly concave, nearly straight; left lateral slope convex, right slope nearly straight.

Length 2.5, width 1.5, alt. .75 mm.

Type (No. 25707 Coll. Walker) from Lake Waccamaw, N. C. Cotypes in the collections of Messrs. Jno. B. Henderson, Jr., and G. W. H. Soelner, of Washington, D. C. This small species was found by Messrs. Henderson and Soelner in the pools of the swampy woods around the shore of Lake Waccamaw in the fall of 1906.

It is well characterized by its obtusely elevated shape, blunt apex and radiating ribs or striæ. In sculpture it resembles *A. borealis* Mse., but differs from its thin, delicate shell, smaller size and different proportions, being relatively less elevated and with a longer and more sloping posterior outline.

ANCYLUS (FERRISSIA) NOVANGLIÆ n. sp. Pl. ix, figs. 5, 6 and 7.

Shell small, depressed, elongate oval, sides nearly parallel, the left being slightly more curved than the right; regularly rounded at the extremities; apex prominent, bluntly rounded, situated on the posterior third, very eccentric, turned decidedly to the right, apical striæ prominent; lines of growth fine and regular; anterior slope long, convex with numerous, fine, radiating ribs, which extend to the periphery; posterior slope oblique, nearly straight below the

swell of the apex; left slope very convex, more or less compressed toward the apex; right slope nearly straight below the protrusion of the apex.

Length 3.25, width 1.75, alt. 1 mm.

Types (No. 22502 Coll. Walker) from a small pond near Cambridge, Mass., collected by Owen Bryant. Cotypes in collections of Mr. Bryant and the Philadelphia Academy.

This little species is easily distinguished by its narrow, elongated, depressed form, very eccentric apex and the costulate anterior slope.

ANCYLUS (FERRISSIA) HINKLEYI, n. sp. Pl. ix, figs. 11-13.

Shell oval, slightly wider anteriorly, sides equally curved, elevated, conic; apex nearly central, being only slightly behind the longitudinal center and very slightly deflected toward the right, acute, erect, with strong radial striæ; light greenish horn color with the apex bright rose color; anterior slope slightly convex, posterior slope slightly concave, lateral slopes of about the same slight convexity; surface smooth, lines of growth fine, but irregular, no trace of ribs or radial striæ, except at the apex. Length 4.75, width 3.5, alt. 2.25 mm.

Type (25661 Coll. Walker) from the Ohio River at Golconda, Ill. Cotypes in the collection of A. A. Hinkley, DuBois, Ill. Also from the Ohio at Elizabethtown, Ill. (Coll. Hinkley), and from Kentucky. (Coll. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Four specimens were submitted for examination by Mr. Hinkley from the above localities. In two of the specimens, in which the apices are not at all eroded, the truncation is oblique, the apical pit opening towards the left. The right margin of the truncation is high and smooth, the apical striæ beginning just below the smooth border of the truncation. On the left and lower margin of the pit the apical striæ radiate from the center. *A. hinkleyi* by reason of its rosy apex groups, apparently, with *A. elatior*, *filosus* and *rhodacme*. Unfortunately the shells had been cleaned, so that at present it is impossible to say whether it shares the anatomical peculiarities common to those forms.<sup>1</sup>

It differs from *elatior* by its smaller size, acute, erect apex and

<sup>1</sup>These species and probably all the pink-tipped *Ancylis* have a very peculiar lingual dentition, quite different from any of the other *Ancylis* and form a group of probably generic rank, a full description of which will be published shortly.

concave posterior slope. It stands nearest to *A. filiosus* from which it differs by the nearly central, acute apex, proportionately longer and concave posterior and less convex anterior slope and smooth surface. It is so entirely different in shape from *rhodacme* that there is no danger of confounding them.

The two specimens from Kentucky, received by the Am. Mus. of Nat. Hist. from Anthony as *A. elatior* are apparently identical with this species (see NAUT. XVIII, p. 79).

**ANCYLUS (LÆVAPEX) HEMISPHERICUS** n. sp. Pl. ix, figs. 14, 15 and 16.

Shell obtusely elevated, broadly oval or subcircular, sides almost equally rounded; apex subcentral, very obtuse and only slightly inclined toward the right; smooth, light yellowish horn color; anterior slope very convex, posterior somewhat less so; lateral slopes about equally convex, the left being as usual, somewhat the longer; lines of growth rather prominent and irregular, more or less rippled by subobsolete, irregular radial striæ.

Length (type) 3.5, width 3, alt. 1.5 mm.

Length (cotype) 3.8, width 3.1, alt. 1.8 mm.

Length (Decatur) 4.1, width 3.25, alt. 1.8 mm.

Types (No. 20785 Coll. Walker) from Georgia. Cotypes in the collections of the Kent Scientific Museum, Grand Rapids, Mich., and the Philadelphia Academy. Also from Decatur, Alabama.

The type lot formed part of the DeCamp collection now in the Kent Scientific Museum. Unfortunately no definite locality is given and no further information as to the history of the specimens is attainable.

This species is very distinct by its globose, almost hemispherical shape. None of the shells have a perfect apex.

The type is not quite full grown, but was selected as being less eroded and showing more exactly the contour of the shell. The other measurements given are from mature shells which show the length and width accurately, but owing to erosion are proportionately less elevated. With the erosion of the apex the anterior and posterior slopes have nearly the same convexity, and the specific name adopted becomes even more appropriate than in the type.

The specimens from Decatur, Ala., also collected by De Camp, are slightly larger and heavier than the types, but evidently the same species.